Railroads.

ICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

after MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1858, Passenger Trains will run from Chicago as follows:
(Sundays excepted) for Burlington and Quincy, (Saturdays excepted) for Aurora.
Mr. POWELL, General Ticket Agent.
C. G. HAMMOND, General Sup'r and Engineer.

ICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

after Monday, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN. MAIL TRAIN.
Chicago..... 8:00 am. Leave Cedar Rapids 3:15 am.
Cedar Rap. 3:15 pm. Arrive at Clinton ..8 35 a.
Arrive at Chicago..7 40 p.
NIGHT TRAIN. NIGHT TRAIN.
Chicago..... 8:00 pm. Leave Cedar Rapids 3:30 pm.
Clinton..... 8:20 am. Arrive at Clinton ..6:00 p.
Cedar Rap. Arrive at Chicago...4:30 am.
.....1:30 pm.

connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.
Connects at Wilton with Stages for Davenport and Muscatine.
Connects at Cedar Rapids with Stages for Marion, Vinton, Toledo, Iowa Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Shell Rock, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City. Leaves Cedar Rapids for Monticello, Bellevue, Bellevue, Hooper, Jefferson, Marengo, Des Moines and Coon Rapids.
Connects at Clinton with Steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.
The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and the Central Iowa. Only 182 miles by this route to the Mississippi River, and thence directly to the interior of Iowa.
Tickets for Sale at the Wells Street Depot, Chicago, Ills. Baggage Checked at the Depot in Chicago, to receive charges for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed free of charge.
M. SMITH, Esq., and Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, June 13th, 1859, Trains will leave Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, Cairo, Dunleith, Galena, Freeport, Rockford, Dixon, Peoria, Pekin, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburg, Quincy, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Lower Mail Express at 11:30 a.m., (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Joliet at 1:30 p.m.; Dunleith at 6:00 p.m.; Galena at 6:00 p.m.; Freeport at 6:00 p.m.; Rockford at 5:30 p.m.; Dixon at 4:30 p.m.; Peoria at 6:30 p.m.; Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 7:30 a.m.; Cairo at 5:35 a.m.; Memphis at 8:00 a.m.; Mobile at 8:00 a.m.; New Orleans, Extensville, arriving at Joliet at 3:40 p.m.; Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 7:30 a.m.; Cairo at 5:35 a.m.; Memphis at 8:00 a.m.; Mobile at 8:00 a.m.; New Orleans at 8:00 a.m.
Night Express at 11:30 p.m., (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Joliet at 1:30 a.m.; Galesburg at 10:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 7:30 a.m.; Cairo at 5:35 a.m.; Memphis at 8:00 a.m.; Mobile at 8:00 a.m.; New Orleans at 8:00 p.m.
Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4:30 p.m., arriving at Kankakee at 6:30 p.m. Returning, leaves Kankakee at 7:00 a.m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a.m.
Express Train runs on the main line to URBANA.
Express Train leaves Chicago at 9:35 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
Through Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains.
Tickets procured through to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale at the Company's office in the Great Central Depot also at the office of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Office, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and at all Railroad offices North and West.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.
Leave Chicago at 6:30 a.m., Leave Wood Lawn at 7:30 a.m.
" " 9:00 " " " 8:00 "
" " 12:00 noon " " 10:00 "
" " 3:00 p.m. " " 1:00 p.m.
" " 5:00 " " " 3:00 "
" " 6:00 " " " 4:00 "
Fare 25 cents each way.
Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, may be obtained by application at the office of the General Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot.
R. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
H. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

ALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, June 20th, 1859, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
Express Train at 8:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. and from Galena at 8:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Express Train at 8:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. and from Freeport at 8:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Connections at all intermediate places.
Passengers will take breakfast at Elgin, dinner at Rockford, and supper at Freeport.
Through Tickets for sale at the Company's office, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and at the Depot, foot of Kinzie street, Chicago.
H. PORTER, General Passenger Agent.
KIMBALL, General Superintendent.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.
Subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured
STEE'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
and are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings during the present season. Also, Furnaces, constructed for same principle, for Parlors, Single Rooms and Halls especially
RAILROAD CARS,
Heating perfectly all rooms in which they are used without warming to any required temperature.
Reference to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, Lester & Isaacs, Architects, of this City.
For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their Office, No. 51 and 53 So. 10 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Chicago, October 6th, 1858. 1y

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.
Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.
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S. E. WARNER. T. CHALMERS.
Chicago, Ill. D. C. FRASER.

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Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
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TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
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Always on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a large assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, &c.
Also, Pad Hossings, Fronts, &c., &c. mh16 ed6m

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ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn-st., (opp. Tremont House,) Chicago, Ill. Reference is given to all styles of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidence of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

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SUMMIT GRAVEL.
The undersigned, having established a Yard at the corner of Polk and Franklin streets, for delivering Gravel from the cheapest deposit at the town of Summit, are prepared to furnish customers with any quantity which may be desired, in one cubic yard upwards.
This Gravel has been extensively used in paving and grading streets in Chicago, and is acknowledged by all to be of the very superior quality.
Persons who desire to obtain Gravel from the undersigned will please call at the
OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
No. 132 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Where orders will be given upon the owner at the Gravel above Twelfth-st. GEO. BARNEY & CO.
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RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.
The Highest Market Price
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CASH PAID FOR RAGS,
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" " Hon. Wm. H. Wells.....Chicago, Ill

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

We stated in our first notice of Douglas' essay, that the portions of it which would most excite the enthusiasm of his adherents in the free States, were those that approximated nearest in sentiment to Republicanism. An illustration of the remark may be found in his comments upon the construction given by the Democratic party to the Dred Scott decision, by which the obligation of Congress to adopt a Slave code for the protection of Slave property in the Territories, is deduced. He meets this doctrine by the declaration, that the Constitution does not guarantee slavery in the Territories; and that as the right is not given to take slaves into them, the supposed decision of the Supreme Court by which the existence of such a right is recognized, must mean something else. Notwithstanding the whole country has so understood it; notwithstanding it has been asserted thousands of times in Congress and out of Congress—in the Messages of the President of the United States—in almost every variety of official document—in Democratic platforms—in the entire newspaper press of the country, and in books which have been written expressly upon that construction of the decision—by Judge Douglas himself in his speeches in the Senate and on the stump, he having announced in advance that it was a subject which that tribunal alone could determine, and subsequently having expressed his acquiescence and approval of it—still he now holds that the court could not have, so decided, and for the reason that the Constitution would not warrant it. Thousands of times Mr. Douglas has been asked whether or not the people of Kansas, through their legislature, had the power under the Constitution to exclude slavery during their Territorial condition; and in every instance his reply was, *"That is a judicial question which the Supreme Court alone can decide."* Well, the Supreme Court has decided it, and now he says it was not a question for it to decide—that the Constitution clearly and unmistakably recognizes slavery only where it exists by virtue of local law.

Here is a complete shifting of ground—an abandonment of modern Democratic platforms and dogmas, and the substitution of good Republican doctrine in its stead; and we venture to say, that no part of Douglas' essay will be more heartily endorsed and eulogised by his adherents than this.

Again, it will be remembered that throughout the canvass between Lincoln and Douglas, the former constantly argued that if the Constitution guarantees slavery in the Territories, it also guarantees it in the States; and that Congress, while passing a slave code for its protection in the Territories, would also be compelled to pass a slave code for its protection in the free States. Douglas invariably met this argument with a sneer, evading any direct argument in reply; but in his essay he follows precisely the same line of argument that Mr. Lincoln did on the stump in 1858. In this respect he not only takes Republican grounds, but he shows himself to be *an out and out Lincoln man*; and we are also sure that this change of position, on the part of Douglas, is hailed with unmingled delight by his adherents.

In the Jonesboro debate, Lincoln showed that as Douglas had accepted the Dred Scott decision as a correct and authoritative exposition of the federal Constitution, he must either vote for a slave code or prove false to his oath to support the Constitution. Douglas' reply was, that the decision bound Lincoln quite as much as it bound himself—that the fact that Lincoln repudiated it and that he (Douglas) indorsed it made no difference as to its binding character upon them in any vote they might be called upon to give under it in Congress. Now, however, Douglas, like Lincoln repudiates the decision, or rather he claims that no such decision could possibly have been made, and so he feels himself free to vote, just as Lincoln would were he in the Senate, against a slave code for the Territories. Here Douglas is on Republican ground again—an out and out Lincoln man; and his adherents are enthusiastic over the change in his position. When even Douglas is driven by the pressure of public opinion to adopt cardinal Republican principles, what should we not be prepared to expect? If he continues to progress as he has done since his canvass with Lincoln, when next he stumps the state we shall expect him to use Lincoln's speeches instead of repeating his own.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN UTAH.

Our correspondent at Camp Floyd writes under date of July 30th, enclosing the proceedings of a mass convention held at Fairfield, Cedar County, Utah Territory, on the 23d ult., presided over by the Hon. Andrew Humphreys, at which an ADDRESS was prepared and adopted, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. It sets forth with the declaration that, that they (the Gentiles of Utah) have no disposition to interfere with the constitutional rights of any religious sect, Jewish, Pagan, Mormon or Christian, but that Brigham Young and his followers, have established in Utah, a union of Church and State, acknowledging an ecclesiastical head whose will is higher than public law or private conscience, and whose mandate is sufficient justification for crimes of every grade. That by Legislative enactment the saints have established ferry and bridge monopolies all over the Territory, in the hands of hierarchs, whose tolls are oppressive to the people and a great injury to the prosperity of the community. That they confiscate to the church, all estrays found within the Territory, and escheat the property of deceased persons to the same omnivorous receptacle. That they have assumed to appropriate the timber, grass, water and water privileges of the Territory to the exclusive use and benefit of church dignitaries. That they have invested the church with corporate powers, dangerous to the liberties of the inhabitants. That they have imposed American citizens for no other reason than that they refused to participate in their uncivilized "domestic institutions." That they are existing now as much in defiance of the Constitution and government of the United States as when they declared their independence of the United States, levied a military chest and fortified Echo Canon. That they have murdered and robbed whole trains of emigrants, not sparing even defenceless women and children. That they have adopted a revolting oriental practice for the purpose of securing male servants in their harems without endangering the purity (!) of their households. That they have in numberless ways violated the organic act of the Territory. That they have stolen large amounts of property since their pretended treaty of peace with the United States,—and much more to this purport.

In view of this state of facts the Convention resolve that a union of Church and State, making the latter subservient to the former, is wholly incompatible with Republican institutions, and they call upon Congress to meet the requirem ent of the Constitution which guarantees a Republican form of Government to all communities within its jurisdiction. The justness of the demand cannot fail to impress every reflecting mind in the country, and we look to Congress to take the Mormon question as not forth by the Fairfield petitioners into serious consideration. If deemed necessary let the House of Representatives send a commission of inquiry to Utah, as was done in the case of Kansas, and act firmly upon whatever facts may be thus elicited.

THE AUTHOR OF THE PRESENT SLAVERY AGITATION.

The editor of the *Times* says that, if no opposition had been made in Congress to the violation of the Missouri Compromise, there would have been no agitation of the slavery question. This profound observation eclipses the se observations of Dogberry. It says that if Chase, Seward, Wade Hale and Sumner had not drawn up an address to the people of the United States, informing them of the pro-slavery scheme of Stephen A. Douglas, Dave, Atchison and Robert Toombs there would have been no agitation or excitement. But suppose the Nebraska bill had contained no provision annulling the clause in the Missouri Act of 1820 which forbid Slavery north of 36.30, would Chase, Seward, Wade, Hale or Sumner have issued any manifesto to the people of the United States? Which was first, the bill to swindle slavery into Kansas and Nebraska or the "manifesto" exposing and denouncing the plot? Which should be blamed, the incendiary who sets fire to a man's house, or the inmates who give the alarm? The *Times* insists that all the excitement and agitation in the community would be caused by those who cried fire, and rallied the neighbors in vain efforts to quench it. But the inmates remained quiet, or merely stepped across the street, there would have been no noise and confusion, and the incendiaries could have robbed the premises and carried off the plunder in peace and safety. And justice in the plot to introduce slavery North of 36.30, where for 25 years it had been forbidden by law. There would have been no excitement if no body had opposed the scheme. No excitement would have grown out of the Dred Scott decision if no body had taken issue with its atrocious *dicta*. If a slave code passes Congress no agitation will follow, if the people of the North tamely acquiesce. No excitement will follow the reopening of the African Slave Trade, if those opposed only keep quiet. It is *resistance* to *aggression*, that always produces agitation and popular excitement. But which is to blame, those who aggress or those who resist? The *Times* says it is the latter.

Iowa and Minnesota were carved out of the territory in which slavery was prohibited by the compromise of 1820. Then Congress granted them territorial governments or charters, no excitement or agitation, followed. No "abolition manifestos" were issued. And if Kansas and Nebraska had been organized by charters like those granted to Iowa and Minnesota, there never would have been an angry word uttered in Congress; no manifesto by Chase, Sumner, Hale, Seward, or Wade would have ever issued. It was the wicked, treacherous plot of S. A. Douglas to *re-open the African slave trade in Kansas and Nebraska* that caused the excitement all over the land. Douglas is the man who broke the Baltimore treaty of peace of 1852, and revived the Slavery agitation. What folly for the *Times* to deny this historical fact.

The "Fancy" in the North-West.

Our Western exchanges are just now replete with the doings of the "fancy." Horse thieves, burglars, confidence men, blacklegs, forgers, "prigs," and "pals" seem to be getting their hands in, preparatory to the great National Fair, which will doubtless call them to this city to hold a carnival, a couple of weeks hence, even as the carcass gathers the young eagles together. We copy a few cases which have passed under our notice in looking at our morning's mail.

The Jonesboro *Gazette* says it is customary in that locality now-a days, when neighbor meets neighbor, to ast the question "who was robbed last night." The *Gazette* notices the robbery of the railroad ticket office at that place, the burglary of the house of a widow lady, ditto of another house which was entered at noonday and robbed of $116 in money, and the arrest of a pair of horse thieves and counterfeiters at the town of Anna. The *Gazette* concludes: "It is very evident that we are now surrounded by an organized band of desperate men, who perfectly understand each other."

The Lane (Ogle Co.) *Leader* has been on the track of a gang of horse thieves for two or three weeks. A sufficient number of the scoundrels are now behind iron bars to evolve the fact that there is an organized band of thieves ranging the country from Madison, Wis., to Galesburg, Princeton, or perhaps Springfield in this State. Among other things they have invented an alphabet for their own use, which has been deciphered as follows:

"For A the character I is used; for B the letter L reversed; for C, the character O; for D. the letter L; for E, the letter O; for F, a character like the one used for A, inclined forward; for G, the figure 4; for H, a character resembling a script capital T; for I, the letter I; for J, the figure 6; for K, the letter h; for L, a character resembling a lower case script l; for M, a perpendicular mark with two horizontal short marks attached to the left; for N, a perpendicular mark with one horizontal mark attached to the centre towards the left; for O, the letter O; for P, the figure 1; for R, the letter P; for S, the letter T; for U, a character like the letter J with the cross erased; for V, a character like a script b, the curve crossing and recrossing the vertical line; for W, same character as the V with a horizontal line attached to the top towards the right; for X, the character c | ; for Y, the letter Y."

The *Leader* says that their headquarters are supposed to be back of Mineral Point, Wis.

The Bureau County *Republican* chronicles the arrest of a confidence man calling himself Cook, who hired a horse at Princeton to go to Dixon intending to return the next day, (Friday.) On Friday he telegraphed back stating that he should not return until Saturday. The owner of the horse suspecting that all was not right went immediately to Dixon, and found him and the horse at the best hotel. He seemed to be surprised, but gave a full explanation, which appeared all right, and promised to pay well for trouble and use of horse; but instead of returning to Princeton, as per promise, he made a bee line for Mendota, Illinois. The citizens and officers were aroused, made search, and found him in a corn field, about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The hiring dodge seems to be the favorite scheme of the "fancy" for getting other people's horses into their general stable at Mineral Point, or wherever it may be.

The Springfield *Independent* gives the *modus operandi* of one John Adams, a noted dealer in horseflesh, as follows:

"He gets the names of the most prominent farmers in some county, and then goes to a livery, to hire a horse to go and look at certain farms. He represents himself to the liveryman as has sold out in some particular locality, owing to the prevalence of billious diseases. He hires the best two horse team he can get, and returns at night—pays for the horse and tells it will go and look at Mr. So and-so's farm to-morrow. On the second night he returns as before, if he thinks is advisable, he takes a team for a third day. Next time he says he heard of the farm of Col. So-and-so, or Esquire So-and-so, and thinks he would like to see them before he purchases—says he may not be back till to-morrow night. On the last trip he "scoots," thereby getting three days start of suspicion."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, noticing the arrest of a brace of thieves near Louisville, gives the following copy of an oath found on the person of one of them, D. A. Bonah by name:

"In the name of the Power above, and in the name of all his hosts of angels and ministers, whom I invoke to bear record of my words; in the name of him below whom we fear, and whom we hate, I swear.

"I swear that from this moment to the end of my life I devote myself, without any reserve to the fancy reform; that I will never leave it without the permission of the Captain; that in sickness or in health, in adversity or in prosperity, I will never leave, quit or resign without the consent of my Capt.in, I will obey my Captain, even unto death, in all transactions; I will be bound by the laws he has established, and with the regulations he has made; and I invoke these powers in the event of my failing to fulfill this, my oath, to shower down all the ills to which human nature is susceptible; may all maladies in which lingering wretches who crave to die still exist, be my fate; may my days be restless, and my nights sleepless, the pains and agonies of hell goad me on to desperation, my limbs wither from my body, my body paralyzed with sickness, my breath tainted, my eyeballs sightless, my soul damned, if I fail in anything I have sworn; but all I implore that power to shower upon me ten thousand times the miseries that mortals ever imagined, if I, by word, thought, deed or design, betray one of my brethren or captain, or rai-e my hand or voice to witness against him in a court of justice, may my tongue rot from its root to the lip, and leave me a speechless liar if I am in this guilty; but I swear to state all that is false, unless the truth can benefit the prisoner; to this, in all and every part, I swear; to every word and sent-nce I swear, by Him above, and him below, and all that serves, I swear."

Railroads in the United States.

A correspondent some days since requested us to publish the number of miles of railroad now in actual operation in the United States. The *Railway Annual* for 1859 states that in nine years, or from 1850 to 1859, the railways of the United States increased from 9,353 to 27,784 miles in length. In this period the increase in the New England States amounted to 62.74 per cent., while in eight of the Western States the increase was 1,301.41 per cent. At the same time the former gained in population 16.12 per cent., and the latter 46.92. The total cost of the roads, up to 1859, amounted to $365,451,070, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been wasted in construction. There are at this time 28,000 miles of finished roads in the United States, about 16,000 miles either under construction or projected, requiring $400,000,000 for their construction.

—Ex-President Pierce arrived in Boston on Saturday from his lengthy European tour.

Opening the Ball in Minnesota.

The campaign in Minnesota is opening up brightly for the success of the Republican ticket. In some neighborhoods the people, without distinction of party, are going for the Republican ticket. The *Minnesotian* says: "that back in the country there is an almost universal stampede of the farmers to the Republican side. They universally say—

"Them last two years for a change, sirs,
You can't fool the old tools we have tried,
Democracy's weighed and found wanting,
Let us try the Republican side."

There was a great mass meeting held at Hastings on last Wednesday, which was addressed by Gov. Ramsey, Judge Goodrich, and J. Donnelly, candidate for Lieu enant Governor.

When the meeting was organized there was introduced a new feature in election campaigns in Minnesota. The Singing Committee of the Hastings Republican Club, opened the exercises by chanting the "Song of the Poor Pre-emptor" to the good old tune of "Rosin the Bow." The whole audience caught the chorus, and when the last refrain at its close went up of

"Then here's to the Republican ticket—
Success thereto we each do wish—
Then down with Democracy's Becker,
We're boggard enough as we are"

—the applause sounded like the tramp of soldiers of the line storming the Malakoff.

Becker is the Mocesain candidate for Governor. A large part of Governor Ramsey's speech was devoted to State politics. Comparing the two platforms he said:

"To sum it all up, the Democratic platform of State policy means no railroads at all—immediate taxation of the people to pay the interest on the Railroad Aid Bonds—the railroad companies, however, to retain all their lands, franchises and road beds. It surrendered everything to the corporations at the start, gave them a bonus for not living up to their engagements; in effect stopped the building of the railroads entirely; and proposed taxing the people unnecessarily—disastrously to them if the taxes were collected—disastrously to the railroad companies and the bondholders, and most disastrous to the credit of the state for a long period. If carried out it would oppress the people, and it might destroy also all hope for the railroads and the bondholders. The people could not bear any more taxation. If any man looked at the statistics, he would see the present taxes all over the State, in a great measure, suspended or delinquent. The attempt to levy or collect more at this time would be most unwise, and could not but be a failure.

He thought the Platform of State Policy adopted by the Republican Convention much the most manly and statesmanlike. It was opposed to repudiation—it admitted the obligation to make the bonds good in the end—it abided by the terms of the Loan Amendment to the Constitution—held the Railroad Companies to the contract to build the roads and part of interest on the bonds—or, failing to do so, it claimed that all the lands and property of the roads should justly go into the hands of the State, to be dealt with "as to" by the sale of which the State authorities might reduce the whole debt of the State to the bond-holders, and yet, perhaps, secure the building of the roads by putting them into fresh hands possessed of larger capital for the purpose. If the Republican party gets into power, they would endeavor to "sacrifice" neither the people nor their creditors, but by a wise compromise, if possible, while holding all parties to their obligations, endeavor to retrieve or settle the disasters of the past, as the necessary preliminary to better times in the future. Neither capital nor immigration would come amongst us until those difficulties were settled, so as to give confidence in our progress, and excite faith in our destiny at once.

The Republican Party.

The sudden waking up of this great sectional party in the United States in 1854-5 was not less a matter of surprise than of regret to all men of national feeling, and strong hopes were entertained that the rapidity of its decay would equal that of its culmination. Up to this time, the result shows these hopes to have been delusive. We have before us a brief and succinct history of the party by one of its own papers, in which the following frank account of its origin and object, is given:

"THE ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The leaders of the present Republican movement were those who immediately in 1854-5, breathing the spirit of slaughter to the Slaveholders of the Missouri Compromise. In the following year, the Democratic Administration, and a Democratic form of a government, combined to punish the authors of this great crime."

The purpose in our view, was to do something else than punish the authors of the Repeal Act; it was, in reality, and in all sincerity, to *prevent the South from reaping the benefit of this Act*, by saving the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the North, and ultimately forming out of their princely domains two mighty new free States in the West. In the North, where alone they have had the power, they have *practiced with political defeat*, those who supported the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, almost to a man, and in addition to this, there has been a satisfaction of seeing Kansas and Nebraska now preparing to gain admittance into the Union as *free States*. Thus, then, both their avowed and real aims have been prosecuted to a successful end, and as before stated, we are unable to discover any reason why the Republican party should longer be held together as a distinct political organization.—*St. Joseph West.*

We will try and enlighten our Western cotemporary why the "Republicans should hold together" awhile longer.

1st, The Republicans want to keep slavery and slave *soil* out of the remaining Territories, until they are all safely in the Union as free States; this will require a good many years more of constant vigilance and organization,

2d, The Republican organizaton is needed to prevent the slaveholders from mulcting the country into two or three hundred millions of debt and damages to acquire two Catholic slave States, known as Cuba; or, of plunging the nation into a bloody war with the leading Powers of Europe for the attainment of the same baneful end.

3d, The Republican organization is vitally necessary to prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade, and importation of millions of "savages."

4th, No other organization is able to make successful head against the schemes and demands of the slave-breeding class which now rules the Government, and has opened a floodtide of "extravagance, corruption and sectionalism."

5th, The Republican is the only organization, in the language of the *West*, which "in 1860 can unite the majesty of a free people, and take the Government from the hands of the spoilsmen and place-hunters of party, and restore it to its original purity and dignity." Brother, will you not jump aboard the train and help in the good work?

The Kansas Constitution.

In Leavenworth, the *Times* and *Zeitung* support the Wyandot Constitution. Is is also endorsed by the Atchison *Champion*, the Doniphan *Post*, the Palermo *Leader*, the Elwood *Press*, the Lawrence *Republican*, the Topeka *Tribune*, the Mound City *Herald*, the Osawatomie *Herald*, the Kansas *Express*, and the Wyandot *Gazette*. It is opposed by the Leavenworth *Herald*, the Atchison *Free Press*, the Kickapoo *Dispatch*, the Junction City *Sentinel*, the *National Democrat*, the Wyandot *Argus*, and the Fort Scott *Democrat*. The *Herald of Freedom* and the Kansas *Press* are on the fence.

The St. Louis *Republican* has let up in its war upon Kansas, so far to advocate its speedy admission into the Union, in the following words:

The people of Kansas will apply to the present Congress at its approaching session for admission as a State into the Union. They have framed a Constitution, which, it is presumed, will be ratified by the popular vote. This Constitution, except-in-so-far as it may be in the eyes of some, contains no provision which, as we conceive, ought to endanger its acceptance as the basis of Congress. Nor are we aware of the existence of any reason, aside from any argument drawn from that instrument, which will be seriously urged as a ground of exclusion before that body. The feeling is a prevalent one, that Kansas has population enough, though she may not be able to count up quite the number prescribed in the act of Congress. The signs of coming opposition on that ground, wh ch are very few and feeble, may properly be disregarded.

Now, let us all feel that "by-gones should be by-gones." Kansas has all the capabilities for a noble State. Her rich soil, healthy air, mild climate and beautiful scenery are specific elements of growth and progress. Her vast resources will be rapidly developed. This is as certain as the instinct of American emigration to the West. Thus, then, both their avowed and real aims have been prosecuted to a successful end, and as before stated, we are unable to discover any reason why the Republican party should longer be held together as a distinct political organization.—*St. Joseph West.*

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THE STATE OF EUROPE.

We find the following items in the news brought by the Æsia in addition to those telegraphed from Boston:

Venetia.

A correspondent of a Liverpool paper states that an extraordinary and significant movement is taking place in Venetia. The people, having been abandoned to Austrian tyranny, are flying into Lombardy. The emigration has already taken place on a large scale; people have abandoned houses, farms, shops—all that they possessed—to escape the Austrian yoke, and if the coming Congress definitely abandons the province of Venetia to Austrian rule, it is said that there will be a general exodus of the people.

No fund is the financial condition of Austria that her troops in Italy are not generally paid, and some acts of mutiny have already occurred among the Croatians on this account. Some of them, says a letter from Brescia, have been shot, and the great bulk of the force has been sent home to avoid further inconvenience. The most alarming discontent has shown itself among the Hungarians, who are daily deserting from Verona and from Mantua. These poor fellows do not yet know what fate is in store for them, but they have decided to emigrate to America rather than trust to any amnesty which Austria can grant.

Parma.

A letter from Zurich says:

"The Duchess Regent of Parma has for the last month been residing in a delightful cottage near Kapperschwyl, a small town in the Canton of St. Gall, and commanding a view of the Lake of Zurich. At a grand Federal rifle-match which has just taken place the Duchess certainly accepted the invitation of the inhabitants to be present, but generously increased the number of prizes to be shot for, which include that fine ivy bowl, a cut down to inform you, according to promise, of the unlooked for rise of the Austrian funds. You will already realize the fact that yesterday I received intelligence from Vienna that my name was drawn in the last drawing of the magnificent sum for $25,000. For the present please accept the trifle I send as a small tribute of never dying gratitude, &c.

ARTHUR B. HOLMES."

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Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The Ministerial crisis continues. It is fully confirmed that Baron von Bush has tendered his resignation because the reforms which he proposed were rejected by the Emperor; but it is certain that there is no material difference between the programme of Baron von Bush and that of M. von Schmerling, whose advice has since been asked: It is reported that the commission for the working out of the Constitution is especially opposed to the views of Baron von Bach and M. von Schmerling, and that the new Constitution of Austria will be founded on aristocratic and clerical power.

The Prussian Austrian Difficulty.

Concerning the recent collisions between Prussian and Austrian soldiers the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The conflicts at Frankfort on-the-Main and Mentz between Austrian and Prussian soldiers, are important as symptoms rather than otherwise. Acts of war they are not, for the respective governments are at peace; but they strikingly illustrate the hostile feeling which has grown up between the two powers in consequence of the course of Prussia during the recent war. Austria relied on German help to retain the attacks of France, and but for Prussia she would no doubt have had it. This has substantially been alleged by the Emperor Francis Joseph; and there is no reason to doubt its truth. The defeat and humiliation of Austria are thus due to Prussia; and it is but natural that that the Austrian army, on which the defeat and humiliation were especially inflicted, should cherish a corresponding animosity against the Government and the army which caused them to be left in the lurch. At Frankfort and Mentz, portions of the Austrian and Prussian federal contingents having been brought together, this bitterness of feeling has resulted in sanguinary collisions, complete accounts of which have not yet reached us.

That the two Governments are quite as hostile to each other as their soldiers is certain; but it is not likely that they will carry matters to the fighting point. What is probable is, that an effort will be made to reorganize the Confederation, and in some way to strengthen the central Government. At present, this Government is on a very feeble and inefficient footing. But it is difficult to see how anything short of a revolution can produce any serious change in it. Austria cannot dispense with the federal States, the prevailing distrust and dislike of Prussia, and the present inability of Austria to exert any party power out of her own dominions, all conspire to keep Germany as it is. The military riots will of course be suppressed; but the united Germany will be the cause of much of Germany will long remain to perplex and defeat the efforts of German statesmen.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

The Wisconsin Democracy had a great time of it at their State Convention at Madison last week. Sheahan of the *Times* went up to look after the interests of the Harper essayist, but seems to have made a water haul. The Madison *Journal* indexes the work of the Convention as follows:

Great havoc among candidates.
Sam Bugh introduces incendiary resolutions.
Squirming among the Rondsmen.
Th. platform.
The Convention refuses to "Abide by the Compromise of the Constitution!"
The Buchanan Admin stration endorsed!"
An unfavorable allusion to the "Literable Giant!"
The election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention postponed till February.
The "Hards" and "Softs" agree put off.
An anti Repudiation resolution dodged.
They adjourn in a panic!

Some of the proceedings were decidedly rich. For instance:

THE COMPROMISES OF THE CONSTITUTION REPUDIATED!

When the third resolution, "that we will stand by all the compromises of the constitution" came up, Mr. M. J. Thomas asked what that contained.

Mr. La Due—I am opposed to that. *I am opposed to compromising the constitution!* (Applause.)

The resolution was voted down!

ANOTHER UGLY CUSTOMER.

Mr. Bugh offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of James Buchanan, and that the Democracy of all the States are entitled to the same, with independent action.

Mr. Bugh did not understand why these resolutions were offered. We were not here to act for the United States, or to beg favors of the National Administration. What we want is to relieve the State of a faction that has been a curse to us. Mr. L. was going on in a very loud voice.

A Delegate—Louder! (Laughter.)

Mr. Sat Clark was surprised at this opposition. He thought the resolutions so *carefully worded* that no one could object to them. He was of the opinion that we do have something to do with the United States, and the National Administration. We helped elect them.

The resolution was adopted.

A COVERT DRIVE AT DOUGLAS.

Mr. Sat. Clark offered two additional resolutions, one endorsing various acts of the National Administration and closing up with a general endorsement of the Administration, the other denouncing as base *disorganizers* (Douglasites) those who were attempting to create the impression that a majority of the African slave trade is likely to become a party issue. These resolutions were adopted.

THE DOUGLASITES FLOORED.

Mr. Miller, of Rock, offered a motion that the delegates to the National Convention shall not be elected till the 22d of February next, and that when this convention adjourns it adjourn till that day.

Considerable confusion followed the introduction of this reso ution.

Mr. Lamb, before voting wanted to hear some reason for this resolution.

The ayes and noes were called on Mr. Miller's resolution. It was adopted—ayes 129, noes 63.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion to election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. We must put that off till after election," one delegate would exclaim to another. "It won't do to attempt it now."

Mr. Bugh offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we denounce any party of this State represented in the legislature by delegation, or in any manner asking the funds and corrections of the Legislature of 1858 in opposition to the national Land Grants, &c.

Bugh's bribery and corruption resolution was like a bomb shell thrown into a powder magazine. They did not know what to do with it. They were afraid to pass it, they dared not reject it. In this dilemma, the mildest and milkiest substitute that could be devised, without appearing to endorse bribery and corruption, was brought in and passed, not without opposition. It was a bitter pill even then to force down the unwilling throats of the numerous bondsmen present; but they had to take it as their only hope of ever getting into a position again where they would be of sufficient consequence to be offered a bribe.

AN ANTI-REPUDIATION BOMB SCATTERS THE CROWD.

Mr. Falvey offered a resolution against repudiating railroad debts, and the old factions centered into by cities, counties, towns, &c.

Mr. Haight of Dodge Co.—We must not pass that resolution. It would do to pass that! (Excitement and confusion.)

Mr. Bonck—We have passed resolutions enough here already. I move this convention do now adjourn. The motion prevailed by a rousing vote.

Mormons Returning.

The Omaha *Nebraskian* gives the following item relative to the returning Mormons:

Recent advices from Monroe, Columbus, and Fort Kearney, inform us that a heavy emigration, from Utah and California, daily passes those points, eastward. Numerous arrivals in this city confirm this statement. Upwards of five hundred persons from Utah have arrived in this city since our last issue, and probably as many more have reached Florence, six miles north of here. We are ignorant of the causes which led to this stampede of the Saints. They bring rumors of apprehended difficulties with the troops of Salt Lake during the coming autumn.

Progress of the Slave Traders.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* reiterates his assertion that a dozen or twenty slavers have their port annually. He describes different classes of operators in the business; such as the managers, brokers and capitalists. The second class are the most conspicuous, although the whole business is conducted with the utmost secrecy. They are mostly Cubans, and flourish on the outskirts of good society, wherever money and the love of money are conspicuously in unison. The correspondent says of them:

"I know of two ladies, now attracting a sensation at a fashionable watering place, who invested in a little venture of this kind not long ago, and, as a matter of business, augmented their banking account—one to the extent of $25,000 and the other $16,000. The headquarters of the traffic in this city are mainly in South, William, Broad and Water streets. Two vessels are now fitting out for the business."

A Convention of the Democratic party, says the Port Gibson *Reveille*, of Claiborne county, Miss., pursuant to a call, met in the town of Port Gibson on Monday the 8th inst. Among the resolutions offered was the following:

Resolved, That we deem it due to exact justice, equal right and sound policy, to declare as the voice of this meeting, that so much of the 23d section of the 7th article of the Penal Code of this State as declares against the legal right, and forbids the bringing into this State of slaves from beyond the limits of the United States, under the penalty of $1,000, ought to be expunged from the statutes; and regarding the said enactment as an endorsement of Federal usurpation, as a reflection upon the institution of slavery, and as being contrary to sound Southern policy, we do further declare it to be the sense of this meeting that the legislature of this State ought to repeal said enactment at its next regular session.

Drunkenness in New York.

The *Tribune* speaking of the number of criminals in that city says:

"Of this morbid and terrible list it is hardly necessary to say that the overwhelming majority are Irish. Victims of the ever present corner grocery, or the grog shop in some form, of which alcoholic hells there are 7,000 in this little island, the poor misguided men of Ireland, so figure in the catalogue of violence and shame. Dupes of politicians, who cry rum, free trade, and slavery, their pockets are emptied while their breath is undermined and destroyed, their wages reduced or cut off, and their status as laboring men degraded by the fact that millions of laborers are bought and sold in this so-called democratic country."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Nebraska have nominated
For Delegate in Congress—Experience Estabrook.
For Territorial Auditor—R. C. Jordan.
For Territorial Treasurer—W. W. Wyman.
For Territorial Commissioner of Common Schools—Wm. E. Harvey.
For Territorial Librarian—Alonzo D. Love.

The Democracy of Dubuque are indulging in a bit of a row over their late primary elections for delegates to a County Convention. One side accuses the other of buying votes at a dollar apiece, and paying for them in *counterfeit money!*

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Springfield, Ill., says: "From the signs of the times we are led to believe that Judge Woodson, of Green county, will be the Opposition candidate in this district for Congress, to fill the vacancy existing."

—Major John Biddle, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died a few days since at White Sulphur Springs, Va., of apoplexy. He was born in Philadelphia, and was a brother of the celebrated Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank. At the time of his death he must have been in the neighborhood of seventy years of age.

—Carl Schurz is spoken of by the Republican press of Wisconsin, as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Schurz is a German of profound learning and great ability. His speech at Chicago last Fall was the most scathing and brilliant philipic of the whole canvass. His dissection of Douglas will never be forgotten by those who heard it. His more recent speeches in Faneuil Hall, Boston, were equally instructive and eloquent. The Republicans would do themselves honor by giving him the highest office in the State.—*Marshall (Mich.) Statesman.*

—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes from Gentry County, Missouri, that that county can furnish more emancipationists than any other north of the Missouri, and that in the course of five years they can elect their candidates with ease. Three years ago no one dared utter a word in opposition to Slavery; now it is boldly denounced as the greatest of curses. There are not more than two or three hundred slaves in the whole county, which is almost as large as the State of Rhode Island.

—Ex-Judge Watson, of Chariton County, Mo., has been indicted for robbing the county safe of $5,000, about a year since, when he was acting as County Judge. He is a man of wealth and of respectable standing and associations.

—On the first Monday in September (next Monday) an election is to be held in every school district in Illinois for School Directors, who hold office for three years. Heretofore, this election has been held in October, and the change was only made by the last Legislature. It is important that the people should remember it.

—The Denver City correspondent of the St. Louis, *Republican* writes: "Our people have very wisely adopted resolutions in meetings held throughout the country, appointing delegates to meet in Convention on the first Monday in August next to nominate a Delegate to the Congress of the United States to represent us in that body, and it is the desire of the people, since the resources of the country have come to be known, as well worthy of the attention of settlers and capitalists, to have this matter specially consummated.

—Wm McCarty, a Sergeant-Major in the 4th Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Ridgley, attempted to commit suicide at St. Paul, on Monday, the 15th inst., by cutting his throat. He was discovered before he bled to death, but is in doubtful whether he can recover.

—The people of Hartford are to give Gov. Thos. H. Seymour, late Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, who was a passenger in the America, a public reception, surpassing in ardor and other "fixins" anything heretofore known in the sober State.

—The last Legislature of Texas, it is said, contained thirteen "men of mark." Not one of them could write his name.

—An Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting held in New Brunswick, N. J., recently to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, participated in by the Hon. Garrett B. Adrian, resolved that it was inexpedient to send such delegates to the Trenton Convention.

—It is well understood that Dr. Bellows, of New York, was the choice of the late President Mann, of Antioch College, for his successor; the choice of the students, the faculty, the trustees of the Christian and Unitarian bodies, so far as their wishes could be informally expressed. It having appeared, however, that his obligations to his own people would not permit him to leave his post in New York at present, the next person thought of for the Presidency of Antioch was the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass. At a meeting of several of the Trustees of the College and many of its most prominent friends, it was found, after Dr. Bellows declined the nomination, that the choice of every person present was the Rev. Thomas Hill, and that this judgment had in most cases been arrived at by independent reflections, previous to the meeting, and without any knowledge of his being thought o. by others.

—The Washington *Star* describes Mr. Donnelly, who enjoys the enviable notoriety of having pumped out of Gov. Wise that sail and fool letter that has made the unskilful laugh and the judicious grieve, in the following manner;

"Writing letters to noted public men is a disease with him. He thus seeks to achieve a private correspondence with nearly every one of them, in the hope that he may rise into prominence before the country. He is a person, further, not only utterly without position as a politician, but notorious as a crack-brained blatherskite, without influence of any sort, even in the political circles in which he has been sprouting for a dozen years past, without taking root. From what we have seen of him, we are by no means surprised that the worse than foolish letter of Gov. Wise to him was aired in the newspapers so soon as it was morally impossible that he could resist the temptation to show it to hundreds of politicians, of all grades, by way of inducing them confidentially with his own importance."

—Mr. Beecher writes as follows concerning the New Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"The papers from time to time, have informed the Public freely of many things relating to Plymouth Church; and sometimes, also, untruly. A paragraph has often appeared, stating that the whole enterprise of building a new church has been relinquished, and that it has been found impossible to enlarge the old building. This information is entirely incorrect. No change of plan has been made. The ground for a lecture and a church has been secured, and agreement for relinquishing the site selected. There have been more than twenty designs sent in to the Tru-tees; but, as yet, no one of them has been selected. They are, for the most part, admirable designs, and there is no doubt that any one of the best six would be abundantly good for all purposes desired. All rumors and stories, such as have from time to time been circulated, should be discredited hereafter. An enterprise of such magnitude, and involving such large expenditure of money, cannot be pushed to a conclusion without time and deliberation."

Progress of the Slave Traders.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* reiterates his assertion that a dozen or twenty slavers

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LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Indian.

GARIBALDI TAKES COMMAND IN ITALY.

The Zurich Conference in Trouble.

FASTNET POINT, Aug. 28—Midnight.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool, to Wednesday the 17th inst., has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamer Borussia and North Britain had arrived at Liverpool.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

At Zurich, on the 15th inst., a conference between the Austrian and French Representatives took place, lasting two hours. A Cabinet Courier arrived from Paris on that day. A second Austrian Plenipotentiary, M. Meisenberg, had not left Zurich for Vienna as reported. The Plenipotentiaries held no formal setting on the 15th and 16th, but were engaged in festivities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The departure of the steamer Great Eastern has been postponed to the 15th of September.

A great fire had occurred at Liverpool, destroying a large quantity of cotton and grain.

Lord John Russell said, in the House of Commons, prior to delivering the Queen's Speech, that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The nomination of Charles Lennox White as envoy extraordinary to Central America, and the rumored cession of the territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter of the world. Sir William Gore Ousely is about to be recalled.

The arrangements for the great cricket match in America, between the cricket players of both countries, have been finally completed. The English Players will leave England for America on the 9th of September.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fife, has been arrested for shooting dead a seaman named James McArthur.

LONDON, Aug. 15th.—A proposal has been made on behalf of Mr. Sever to to charter the steamship Great Eastern for a voyage out and home from Great Britain to America. $20,000 has been offered.

FRANCE.

The military *fete* at Paris on the entry of Napoleon, proved to be a very grand affair. The troops were loaded by the Emperor, and the display made was most imposing. The Emperor has granted full amnesty to all political offenders. *A Te Deum* took place in Paris on the 15th, in honor of the *fete* Napoleon. All the Plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal Council were present.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the Zurich conference is at a dead lock. The Emperor Napoleon exhibited sympathies of the Cabinet and people of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the Paris journals in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi, are attributed to this feeling.

The grand military spectacle which has been prohibited in the Paris theatres out of consideration for Austria, has been permitted to re-appear.

The Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Paris and received a friendly reception from the Emperor.

All the warnings to the French newspapers had been withdrawn.

The triumphant entry into Paris of the army of Italy on the 14th passed off with great *eclat*. The streets were crowded to excess. All public buildings, many private residences were decorated, and the illuminations in the evening were on the grandest scale. The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy received ovations.

The Emperor is said to have been coldly received in the more democratic quarters of Paris.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army. At the close of the banquet the Emperor made a speech, and distributed medals to all who were engaged in the Italian campaign.

On the day of the *fete* the Emperor pardoned upwards of eleven hundred persons who had been confined to insure payment for the commission of various crimes.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor has decided on calling out the present an army of 80,000 men in Lombardy.

Several of the corps who had very highly distinguished themselves in the campaign could not be represented at the entree of the troops. Lille is to be made the headquarters of the grand military command, with the Marshals of France at its head.

PARIS, 17th.—The *Moniteur* of to-day contains an Imperial decree granting a full and entire amnesty to persons sentenced for political offences, and who have been the object of any measures taken for the public security.

The accounts from the vineyards are unfavorable.

ITALY.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of all the forces of Central Italy. He had arrived at Leghorn.

The rumored Red Republican movement in Parma, is contradicted.

At Milan, on the 14th, the municipality inaugurated the statue of Napoleon by Canova, in the Palace Normal, in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, the Sardinian authorities and a large concourse of the people.

In the Tuscan National Assembly, Deputy Ginor proposed that the Assembly declare the dynasty of the House of Lorraine impossible in Tuscany. It was unanimously supported by the Representatives, but the discussion was postponed. It is reported that the French Government had addressed a despatch to the great powers, declaring that the French will not assist the self-elected Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor will she permit Austria or any other power to afford them military aid for that purpose.

The elections at Modena have been followed by admirable order.

AUSTRIA.

The ministerial crisis is not yet over. It was reported that the new Constitution will be characterized by the principle of decentralization and the establishment of representative provinces by prerogatives given by the aristocracy, and lastly by a strict Catholic spirit.

The ministerial *Journal* of Vienna insists very strongly on the stipulations at Villafranca being carried out at Paris.

PRUSSIA.

The death of the King of Prussia was expected hourly. All the Princes and Ministers, have been recalled. No attempt was made to conceal from the public the near approach of his death.

The African Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As several respectable journals have denied the truth of the statement of the Washington reporter of the Associated Press that the Vincennes and Marion are included in the African Squadron, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, it may be proper to say that Flag Officer Inman, who succeeds Capt. Conover, was lately so informed by the Navy Department, where the names of those two vessels appear in the same list with the others which have recently been designated for this service.

The Vincennes has been twenty-one months and the Marion sixteen, not twenty-three and twenty-one days, as some of the newspapers have erroneously stated.

The Secretary of the Navy has just issued the following general order, namely: No order will be given to the medical officers of the Navy to render professional aid to any person who is not attached to the Naval service, or on board a ship of war.

The department will confide in their humanity to respond to any appeal for their assistance whenever the requisite authority can be obtained elsewhere. An exception may be made in favor of vessels in distress, when, is necessary to secure the requisite medical aid, the authority of the commander may be interposed.

Singular Effect of the Aurora Borealis on the Telegraph Wires.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—To the Superintendent of the Canadian Telegraph Company's line telegraphs as follows in relation to the effect of the Aurora Borealis last night.

"I never saw an instance of fifteen years in working telegraph lines, witnessed anything like the extraordinary effect of the Aurora Borealis between Quebec and Farther Point last night.

The line was in most perfect order, and well skilled operators worked incessantly from eight o'clock last evening until one o'clock this morning to get over in an intelligible form about four hundred words of the report per steamer Indian for the Associated Press. At the latter hour, so completely were the wires under the influence of the Aurora Borealis, that it was found utterly impossible to communicate between the telegraph stations, and the line had to be closed.

The same difficulty prevailed as far South as Washington.

Specie Movements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The export of bullion to-day includes nearly $500,000 in silver, which is becoming every year a more general article of merchandise.

The City of Baltimore took out to-day upwards of $500,000 in specie. The Vanderbilt took out nearly $900,000.

The weekly bank statement is expected to show about the same as last week, in the specie average. The loans have been increased probably $500,000. No part of the movement growing out of Cuba's receipts and the shipments of specie to Europe will appear in Monday's exhibit.

Two Directors Disagreeing.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Doctors Foster and Choppin, Physicians of the Charity Hospital, have entertained for some time past an animosity towards each other, arising from professional jealousy. They met on one of the public streets yesterday, and an altercation ensued, when Dr. Foster drew a revolver, and fired at Dr. Choppin. Two of the balls took effect in the body of the latter, causing wounds of a dangerous character.

The German National Festival.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The National anniversary of the German Turners commenced here last night with a procession, fire-works and other demonstrations of welcome to the delegates from distant points.

Independent Political Movement in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28th.—The members of the Board of Trade, with the merchants and business men generally have united in a call for a town meeting to adopt measures to secure the maintainance of order at the coming election, and to put in nomination reliable men in opposition to the nominees of the rowdy clubs. The call is signed by a thousand names of our most influential citizens.

Business in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The city is crowded with strangers, and since the Crystal Palace year, was never so full. The hotels are full to overflowing, and the most uncomfortable lodgings which landlords can offer are at a premium. Nine-tenths of all the strangers are from the North and South, showing that the trade with these sections will be larger than has been expected.

Pennsylvania Politics.

NEWBURY, Pa., Aug. 29.—The Opposition Convention of this county met to-day and passed resolutions recommending Gen. Cameron for President, and David Taggart for Governor, by a unanimous vote. Ex Gov. Pollock and Andrew Dennis were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

The Racine & Mississippi Railroad Completed to Freeport.

FREEPORT, Aug. 29th.—The last rail on the Racine & Mississippi Railroad was spiked this morning, bringing Freeport in direct connection with Racine. The first train from Racine is expected to-morrow morning.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 29.—Secretary Thompson has returned to this city from a visit to Boston. All the members of the Cabinet are now here with the exception of Secretary Floyd.

A $25,000 Man Resigns.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mr Charles Moran has resigned the Presidency of the Erie R. R. His resignation was accepted by the Board to-day.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

Exchange went down another quarter to-day as we anticipated. Current rates are now 14. The demand is moderately active. Advices from St. Louis quote it at 1/4 for Illinois and Wisconsin currency, showing an improvement also in that city.

Business continues to improve, though moderately. Currency is also in better request from country bankers and correspondents to invest in wheat. The supply as yet is fully equal to the demand. We hear less complaint of stringency in the money market; though discounts are confined mainly to best customers and for strictly business purposes. Accommodations at the regular banks are always made at 10 per cent.

Gold 1/2 with no demand. In the street scarcely anything is going. Rates merely nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1859.

The receipts and shipments of produce during the past 24 hours were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.	Hogs. No.	Cat. No.
By Lake	375	18565	4264				
By Canal	2775	2657	2438	335	40	31	
By R. R.	1120	1120	5450	500			112
By R. R. & R.	1111	116	3003	428			132
By C. R. & Q. R.	1111	116	3003	428			132
By C. & A. R.	2000	7400	540	1000			
Total	8530	29042	27327	2327	335	40	500

SHIPMENTS.	Flour. bbls.	Wh't. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	3400	42000	33000	1200	
To Oswego		3300			
Total	3400	75000	33000	13000	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.				
RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
Lumber, ft	6,167,000	Flour, brls		3,310
Shingles, No	1,451 000	Wheat, bu		75,500
Lath, No	1,000	Corn, bu		15,676
Timber, ft	135.00	Potatoes, bu		60
Posts, No	20,000	Pork, pounds		600
Pickets, No	80,000	Lead, pigs		3,160
Staves, No	25,000	Hides, No		60
S R Hds, No	1,000	Pork, bbls		1
Shingle Bolts, cds	1,000	Feed, bu		2,000
Wood, cds	1,425			
Coal, tons	1,000			
Stone, perch	2,047			
Flour, bbls	2,000			
Fish, pkgs	340			
Peaches, bbls	1,000			

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store on the corresponding date during the two previous years:

	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	5,587	5,798	1,000
Wheat, bush	1,000	1,000	455,000
" No. 1 White, bu	44,182	54,238	15,76
" White, bu	28,000	28,000	29,292
Corn, bu	174,927	305,406	125,5.0
Oats, bu	47,240	70,000	14,282
Rye, bu	4,725	2,200	200
Barley, bu	4,000	4,000	4,000

The following table shows the grades of the Grain in store on Saturday last:—

Wheat, No. 1 White, bu	14,312
" No. 2 White, bu	2,240
" No. 1 Red, bu	2,182
" No. 2 Red, bu	2,000
" No. 1 Spring, bu	2,000
" No. 2 Spring, bu	10,251
" Rejected, bu	4,331
Old spring, bu	1,000
Corn, No. 1, bu	150,262
" No. 2, bu	1,000
Oats, No. 2, bu	2,000
" No. 3, bu	400
Rye, No. 1, bu	1,000
" No. 2, bu	700
Barley, No. 2, bu	3,840

The steamer *Indian*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., was telegraphed to-day. The Breadstuffs market was generally dull, and quotations of wheat were barely sustained. Corn was offered at easier prices. Flour steady. Provisions declining.

The receipts of Wheat to-day showed a falling off of about 18,000 bushels. This fact, coupled with an active shipping demand, caused the market to open firm, and advance 1@1c before the close. Upwards of 70,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1.05 for No. 1 White on track; 92c for No. 1 Red on track; 75@76c for No. 2 Red in store; 60c for Rejected Red; 75@78½c for No. 1 Spring; and 69½@71c for No. 2. Spring—closing quiet at 75c for No. 1, and 70c for No. 2 Spring. Winter grades were dull, quiet and inactive. Flour was active and steady. About 900 bbls changed hands at $3.75@4.00 for good to choice Spring Extras; $3.62½ for Fine Spring; and $5.37½ for a small lot of extra choice White Winter Corn declined 1c. About 40,000 bushels changed hands at 59@60c for Canal afloat; 59c for No 1 in store; and 57c for No. 2—closing dull and weak. Oats were in fair demand and steady at previous prices. About 20,000 bu were sold at 26½@26¾c for No 1 afloat, and 25c for No 1 in store. Rye quiet at 54c in store. Highwines inactive and nominal. Alcohol 51c. Cut meats advanced. A lot of 1,000 pcs bulk Shoulders were sold today at 6¼c at depot. Freights not so firm. A vessel was taken to-day at 3c for Corn to Buffalo—a decline of ½c on Saturday's rates.

RACINE—Aug. 27.—The Racine *Journal* of this morning, says: "The wheat market was quiet on Saturday, with a decline in price. Sales were made at 70@73c. The receipts from the west on Saturday evening, were about 3,000 bushels. Flour—winter, $5.50@6; spring, $4.-@5.5. No Barley in market. Corn, 65@70c. Oats, 27@30c."

MILWAUKEE—Aug. 27.—Receipts, 266 brls flour; 13,927 bu wheat; 300 bu corn; 588 bu barley. The *Sentinel* says:—"The market on Saturday was steady and active, though prices did not rule quite as high as on Friday. New No. 1 was difficult to dispose of at more than 73c; but a few choice samples went as high as 74@75c, while 73c was the outside figure paid for extra club. On Monday it was 70@71c, at the close of 'Change amounted to some 8,000 bushels, but after that so much attention was bestowed upon the new steamers that little or no business was transacted. The supply of oats being unequal to the local demand prices had an upward tendency, and 25c would have been paid had any been on the market. Corn, firm and unchanged. A choice sample of new barley sold at 50c. There was nothing whatever done in flour.

OSWEGO, August 26—Receipts 434 bbls flour; 4,074 bu wheat; 23,620 bu corn. The *Times* says: "Market for wheat a shade better, with less doing. Sales 8350 bu new white Michigan at $1.20. Corn dull. Sales 1,000 bu Illinois at 71c afloat. Canal Freights—On breadstuffs, quiet and nominal. Flour 25c, wheat 6½c, and corn 6c to New York. Lumber $2,25 to the Hudson."

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Receipts, 10,157 bu wheat; 1445 bbls flour; 403 bu corn; 1469 bu oats. Flour—Sales 50 bbls extra at 4.75; 50 do do $4.70; 100 do do $4.70; 100 bbls S. O. XX, at $4.75. Wheat—Sales 1,060 bu red Mich. at $1; 700 bu do do, $1; 2,000 bu do W. S. $1; 500 bu white Mich. p. t.; 1,800 bu white Wabash p. t.; 200 bu white Mich. 109c; 1 car red M. S. $1.

DETROIT—Aug. 27.—The *Tribune* of Saturday evening says:—

The increased activity already noted in the wheat market continues without change from yesterday's quotations. The sales are 5000 bu. white f. o. b. next Thursday's delivery at 112½c; 200 bbls at same figure, pkgs included 1600 bu. do., in two lots, at 110c, and 954 bu red at 100c. Flour steady at $4.62½@4.87½ for red and white single extras. There is but little offering and no demand except for present consumption, buyers holding back in the confident expectation of lower rates. Corn in fair demand at 72c for No. 1. Oats taken freely at 25@25c—a decline. Nothing doing in other grain.

PITTSBURGH—Aug. 27—The *Gazette* says:—"FLOUR—The market was not quite so active, and prices were a shade firmer. The mills have put up the price for round lots of Extra (part Spring Wheat,) from $4.85 to $5, at which sales were making yesterday. GRAIN—sales from store of 200 bush. Oats at 45c; Rye, 600 bush. at depot at 72c; Wheat, 400 bush. Red at depot at $1.15, and 170 do White at $1.20.

TORONTO—Aug. 27.—The Wheat market yesterday continued active, and prices were well sustained, considering the large advance of the day previous. The receipts yesterday amounted to about 5,000 bushels, the sample of which was of very good description. The rates pa'd ranged from 5s to 6s—the latter price being paid only on one ocean on, and 5s 10d being the current outside figure. The bulk of the day's purchases was bought at between 5s 6d and 5s 9d per bushel. There was hardly as much competition, but the market closed pretty firm. Spring Wheat was not offered. It is worth 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. Barley is in good demand at 3s 1d to 3s 3½d per bushel. Rye 2s, but nominal. Oats are scarce, and dealers reluctantly pay 2s per bushel.

MONTREAL—Aug. 26.—Flour firm with more doing:: superfine $4.60 to $4.80; fancy $5; extra $5.30 to $5.50; unbrandable steady, with sales at $3.30 to $3.80. No wheat offering.

BOSTON—Aug. 26.—Receipts, 477 bbls flour; 7,400 bu. corn; no oats. Corn firm at 90@93c. Oats 45@48c. Rye 80@85c.

ALBANY—Aug. 26.—The *Statesman* reports as follows:—"The supply of Wheat is very light, and prices are firm for the few lots offering; the only sales reported are two cargoes of new white Canada at 120c, and lot and 140 for the other—the last lot to go East, on an order. A lot of 600 bush. Rye sold at 78c, 56 lbs. We hear of no sales Corn. Oats dull; nothing of moment doing; 500 bush. State sold at 40c, weight."

LOUISVILLE—Aug. 27.—No change in flour and grain. Small sales of the former at $4.65@4.75. Wheat 85@90c, and choice white 95c. A sale from store of 150 sacks prime white shelled corn at 77c, sacks returned. In other grains only a retail business.

ST. LOUIS—Aug. 27.—Flour is a shade lower; sales 200 bbls city superfine at $3.95; $4 was offered for October delivery. Wheat heavy, and choice qualities a shade lower; sales of fair and good fall at 82½@85c; prime at 87@89c, and choice at $1.03. Corn very dull; small sales of yellow at 67c, and white at 77c.

CINCINNATI—Aug. 27—The *Commercial* says:

"Scarcely any change can be perceived in our Flour market, holders are fully as firm in asking figures as yesterday; but there are but few orders on the market and no speculative feelings, excepting a manifestation of the sale of 1,000 bbls at $4.50 deliverable in October, sellers' option. Wheat is steady but the characteristics of the market are in full keeping with those noticed for last week. Corn is in tolerable demand only at 77@78c. Rye and Oats unchanged. Whisky inactive at 24½. During the last 24 hours there were received:

Flour, bbls	1,818	Wheat, bus	8,700
Whisky, bbls	295	Oats, "	3,700
Corn, bus	5,016	Barley, "	180

There was less strength to-day in the Provision market, though transactions were not free at any lower figure, yet buyers seemed to think that holders were more inclined to concede the fractions on Cut Meats. Hams and Bacon Shoulders were reported at 7c. There are orders on the market, but limited still below the nominal figures at present."

BALTIMORE—Aug. 27, M.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat active and improving; sales of 12,000 bush. at $1.30@1.40 for white, and $1.10@1.15 for red. Corn firm at 84@85c for yellow, and 80@85c for white. Provisions—Firm. Whisky—Steady.

Imports of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29th, 1859.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week compare as follows:—

1859	$2,611,347
1858	2,215,438
1857	2,509,970

Effects of an Export Demand on Wheat and on the Money Market.

[From the U. S. Economist, Aug. 24.

In order to estimate the effect of a demand for breadstuffs, we may turn back to the year 1855. In that year flour was, July 9th, selling at $4 50. An export demand then set in, and the rate rose rapidly to $7 00 per bbl., Nov. 5th, and continued to rise to $9.12, Feb. 1854. In that period England took from New York alone 466,000 bbls of flour and 4,724,000 bu of wheat. The rate of freight rose fr m 1s. 9d. to 5s. 9d., stimulating trade and freight on the canals, and all railroads then penetrating. The produced activity in the produce-market, and it affected corn rather more than wheat, raising the price from 60c. to the —— an intense pressure in the money market, involving numerous failures, among others it. Dwight, Jr., banker and broker, under advances for Western produce. The specie exports from the New York banks was very severe, being $15,000,000, or 16 per cent. in the period mentioned. The imports had not been large, and exports were free, but the country banks drew every dollar they could command to feed the crop movement, and the demand for money in the city banks make advances only in the excited grain market, absorbed all other business.

The operation soon turned, however. The large exports kept down Exchange to 8@9 per cent., and the realization of the produce gradually made money more abundant, and in February it had become cheap. The powerful influence of an excited produce market was felt in succeeding years. In November, 1857, Western flour was sold at $5 25. In 1856, at $7; in each year giving large profits to the growers. In the present year there is no disposition to employ money in that way which is sure, by no cheap action to sell produce under $1—equal to $1 60 in New York, and there is certainly very little chance now of getting such a price. That large element of demand for money will this year, therefore, be wanting, and the cheapness of money abroad—in face of growing confidence in peace—will not draw it from here. All is obvious, however, that this has a speedy limit, since the decline in value here is simultaneous with a rising value there, and an equalization of rates, involves a renewed remittance hence. The value of wheat exported from the United States in the 18 months ending June, and cotton $128,000,000. The circumstances this year are such as to give a much higher value to cotton abroad, and it is probable that what is lost in breadstuffs is made up in cotton. The cheapness of food, as we remarked on a recent occasion, is an element of great prosperity for the food buyers, and to commercial and financial interests, and these will impart prosperity to all interests, save those of Western "f d sellers" and railroads as a means of transportation.

Crops in Ireland.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 15.]

The Dublin *Evening Post*, states that the Irish harvest, in which considerable progress has already been made, will be one of the earliest ever known; and, taken altogether, the yield and quality will be more satisfactory than was expected two or three weeks since. The reports from most parts of the country describe the wheat as a very fair crop, as yet free from injury, generally thick on the ground with a full, healthy ear. Oats have been much complained of, and that crop is generally short in the straw but the head is pretty strong, and although the yield will in some places fall much below an average, the total produce is not likely to be very seriously deficient. Of barley the reports are various and conflicting, and it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate. In Carlow, for example, some fields of barley have been secured in Wexford, a famous barley growing district, the crop varies much in character, and some portion is inferior, while in other counties the same description applies, the crops being sometimes light and thin on the ground. All the accounts hitherto of the potato have been quite encouraging, reporting the crop as abundant, very fine.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

FREIGHTS—Duller. The schooner Grace Greenwood was chartered to take corn to Buffalo at ½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,341 bbls; shipments, 3 400 bbls. Market more active and steady, with a fair demand for fresh grades of Spring Extra. Sales to day were:—100 bbls "Princeton City" Spring extra; 100 bbls a "dozer," do, 50 bbls "Momence" do, 60 bbls "Galesburgh" do and 50 bbls "Sterling" do—all at $4.00; 98 bbls "2 to 1 River" do and 100 bbls of another brand at $3.90; 50 bbls "Prairie" do at $3.75; 50 bbls "Ruby" do at $3.62½; 50 bbls White Winter at $3.87½, and 50 bbls "St. Jo." White Winter on p. t. Rye flour quiet at $.25@3.50.

WHEAT—Receipts 75,642 bu; shipments, 78,000 bu. Winter—Quiet. Sales were:—9.0 bu No. 1 White at $1.05 on track; 8 0 bu No 1 Red at 92c on track; 700 bu No. 2 Red at 75c in store; 1,000 bu do at 76c in store; 300 bu Rejected Red at 60c in store. SPRING—Market firm and active. Sales were:—10,000 bu: No 1 spring in lots at 73c in store; 7,000 bu do in lots at 73½c in store; 3,000 bu do on private terms; 700 bu No. 2 at 69¾c in store; 2,000 bu do in lots at 70c in store; 300 bu do at 70½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 70½c in store; 5,000 bu do (in one lot) at 71c in store; 800 bu old Standard at 82c in store.

CORN—Receipts 37,572 bu; shipments, 38,890 bu. Market dull and declining. Sales were:—5,000 bu Canal and No. 1 at 62c f.o.b.; 12,000 bu Canal at 60½c afloat; 3 000 bu choice White Canal to arrive at 61c f.o.b.; 5,00 bu fair do to 62c f.o.b.; 4,300 bu yellow at 63 @ 63½ c in No. 1 in Canal in store; 4,400 bu No. 2 at 57c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 6,727 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu. Market active and steady. Sales were. 4,500 bu No. 1 (Canal) at 26½c afloat; 8,000 bu do at 26½c afloat; 7,000 bu do in store at 25c.

RYE—Receipts, 2,937 bu. Market very quiet and a shade lower. Sales were: 1,400 bu No 1 at 56c afloat; 700 bu at 54c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 333 bu. Market inactive and nominal at 35@40c.

PORK—Receipts, 118,419 lbs. Timothy Seed in less demand and market heavy. Sales were:—322 bags choice at $2.00 on track; 25 bags do at $2.00 in store; 47 bags do at $2.00 delivered; 20 bags (not prime) at $1.90; 40 bu. do at $1.90.

HIDES—Receipts, 23,032 lbs. Market a shade firmer. Sales to-day were at the following quotations:—Green Salted, 7¾@8¼c; Extra Trimmed, 8½c; Dry Flint, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 414 bu. Market quiet. Sales to-day were at a range of 35@40c for common to fair, and 45@ 46c for good.

APPLES—In large supply and market lower. Sales to-day were:—40 bbls prime Michigan at $2.25; 100 bbls common to fair do at $1.75@2.00; 46 bbls extra choice Southern at $2.75.

EGGS—In better request and advanced 1c—closing at 12½@13c.

BUTTER—Firm. Firkin butter, 12@13c; Dairy, 10@ 14c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys, 7a8c per lb.

ONIONS—50@60c per bu.

SWEET POTATOES—$1.25@1.50 per bu.

BEANS—Dull at $2.00@2.25.

LUMBER—Cargo of sch'r Crema, from Grand River, at $6, 9?, 618 and 620; cargo sch'r Alvin Clark, from Manitou, on private terms; 80,000 A shingles from Point Sauble, at $2.12½.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 44 cattle, 17 hogs, 187 sheep. The market has exhibited some activity in Cattle, but prices ruled low. But one lot of 17 hogs were received to-day, with none on the market, they were sold at $4. Some sales of sheep were made but at low figures. The sales to-day at Sherman's were:

13 Cattle, averaging	1085 lbs	at	$2.35
1 "	1340	"	2.35
1 "	1000	"	2.25
4 "	1071	"	2.06
17 "	1090	"	2.25
1 "	910	"	2.15
3 "	1033	"	2.25
2 "	965	"	2.40
1 "	1120	"	2.25
4 "	1129	"	2.25
1 "	1000	"	2.25
2 "	945	"	2.30
1 "	1000	"	2.25
4 "	1129	"	2.25
1 "	1000	"	2.25
1 "	1000	"	2.25
1 "	1000	"	2.25
15 "	991	"	2.10
1 "		Weak	2.00
17 Hogs	251	"	3.90
16 Sheep	90	"	3.40
1 "	90	"	3.40
19 "		Weak	2.40

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS, MONDAY, August 29.

Market Reported by WALTER SHERMAN expressly for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE for the week ending Saturday August 27 1859.

No. of Cattle received par week	861
" Sheep "	218
" Cows & Calves "	20
Total	1199

The Cattle Market for the past week has been moderately active owing somewhat to the demand of a few Eastern men for good fat Shipping Stock. Hogs are dull at almost any price. No sales of amount used. Got fat sheep meet with ready sale at good prices.

Sales of 4.0 ordinary Cattle from $262.55.

Sales of 60 better quality from $2.70@2.75.

Sales of 100 extra from $3@3.25 retailed.

Sales of 200 Sheep from $2 75@3 to 3.40 $ cwt.

A few of the average weights, sales, &c.

No.	Weight.	Cwt.
20 Cattle	905	$1.00
1 "	1000	1.00
30 Cattle	935	2.62½
1 "	1470	2.75
62 do	1260	2.75
1 do	1000	2.50
16 do	1040	2.25
1 do	1000	2.00
4 do	1025	2.00
1 do extra	1000	2.50
1 do	1000	2.00
1 do	1000	2.00
17 do	1020	2.25
14 do	1000	2.25
6 do	910	2.00
1 do	1000	2.00
5 do	94	2.25
1 do	1000	2.00
4 do	900	1.87½
10.50 f'r pigs	100	3.40
18 sheep	100	3.40
100 do	100	$2.20 P head

Below we give the names of drovers, etc.

CATTLE.

C I. Richardson	27	J. Smith	62
Nichols & Bro	15	Adams & Parsons	2
Hargis & Co	15	Wm Linn	3
D Skinner	15	C S Dole & Co	61
H Gamble	15	R Thornton	61
H Dimsdal	12	E Dymond & Bro	19
J Tomlinson	12	J Dingdon & Co	1
C Dole & Co	15	J Hall	16
W Stewart	15	H Cumberland	14
P Dwyer	15	J Wilson	1
O Lampher	16	A Bricker	1
J S Brodhead	15	D McMurray	1
J Gregg	14	G Nichols	15
J Schuenway	12	H Hall	1
J B Heusinger	12	H Sroyer	66
C Dole	15	D Dickerson	15
T Hicks	33	H M Rice	15
Total			861

SHEEP.

A Gregory	200	J Van Meter	90
S P Davis	140		
Total			330

Southern sale and shipping Stock Yards—Reported expressly for Daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE, by THOS. NICOLS, *Stock reading Agt. York, 1859.*

Beeves Received for week	748 Cattle
	481 Sheep
	87 Hogs
	16 Cows and Calves
Total	1,091
Stock Shipped via M. S Railroad East	330
Stock Received for week	867

Below will be found the ranging prices:—

Sales of 100 head good choice Cattle at 3@3¼ and 3¾ for extra.

Sales of 332 head common Cattle at 2¼@2¾c.

Sales 78 inferior Cattle at 1.85@2 00.

Sales of 146 good Hogs at 4¼@4½c.

Sales of 238 light and thin Hogs at 4@4½c.

Sales of 48 Sheep at 2¾ @3 @3½c for extra.

Sales of 16 Cows and Calves at $29@30.

Everything sold out yesterday.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] (NEW YORK, August 29.

FLOUR—Receipts 16,000 bbls. Sales 10,000 bbls at 5c per bbl. Market opened with a downward tendency, but closed firm at quotations. Sales of 4.00 bbls at $4.00 for common to good extra State; 4.00@4 60 for superfine State; 4.00@4.70 for common to good extra Western; 4.70@4.85 for fancy and choice Western; 4.80@5.00 for common to good extra Genesee; 4.70@5.00 for fancy and choice Genesee; 5.00@5.75 for extra Genesee; 4.00@4.50 for common to good extra Southern; 4.50@5.75 for fancy and choice Southern; 4.00@4.50 for common to good extra Canadian; 4.50@5.75 for fancy and choice Canadian. Rye flour quiet at $3.50@3.75 for superfine and extra. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@3c lower; sales 115,000 bu at $1.20 @1.25 for inferior to prime Chicago spring; $1.30@1.35 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club; $1.35@1.40 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa; $1.40@1.45 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, in store; $1.45@1.50 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, afloat; $1.50@1.55 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, delivered; $1.55@1.60 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.60@1.65 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.65@1.70 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.70@1.75 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.75@1.80 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.80@1.85 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.85@1.90 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.90@1.95 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $1.95@2.00 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.00@2.05 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.05@2.10 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.10@2.15 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.15@2.20 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.20@2.25 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.25@2.30 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.30@2.35 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.35@2.40 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.40@2.45 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.45@2.50 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.50@2.55 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.55@2.60 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.60@2.65 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.65@2.70 for inferior to prime Milwaukee club, Winona and Iowa, to arrive; $2.70@2.75